FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

Another Sanguinary Battle. The telegraph reports another sanguinary engagement, near Culpepper, Virginia, between the Federal forces under BANKS, and the rebel forces under STONEWAL JACK-ON. It is conceded that the battle was hotly contested on both sides, with persistent bravery and daring. As each side received reinforcements, it is probable that the contest will be promptly renewed, if it has not already been done. The public will look for further news from that quarter, and the details of the first battle with interest. From the meager reports it appears that a large num ber of officers were killed and wounded.

The telegraph also intimates that there were engagements at Fredericksburg and Gordonsville. Hot work may be looked for from the opposing forces in Virginia. The importance of promptly reinforcing our armies was never more apparent than now.

"The Policy of Emancipation." ROBERT DALE OWEN appears in the Journal of yesterday with one of his periodical and characteristic letters. Mr. Owen is a one idea man, and the prevailing notion with him precludes all others. He started in life an unbeliever, and now he verges on the extreme of credulousness. His idea now is that "a general declaration of emancipation" by the President is the only hope of putting down the rebellion, and that must be done, in his estimation, right speedily, or else the Southern Confederacy will secure its indepen-

Mr. Owen is fearful that the South may anticipate the North in the scheme of emancipation, if necessary to secure her nationality, and in that event he thinks all hope of retaining the South in

the Union is extinguished. He says: Let the South by conceding emancipation, se cure the sympathy and the permanent services of her four millions of laborers, without action of ours; then throw into the scale against us the thirty millions of England, the forty millions of France-and who shall say how many tens of millions besides?-and what chance for success, or for reputation, shall we have, struggling for nothing nobler than self existence, in equivocal attitude before the world, matched against opponeats who shall have forestalled us and assumed the initiative of progress?

Mr. Own is a theorist. He is not a statesman He is not a practical man, so far as public policy is concerned. But he is a fortunate man is securing a good paying position under the Buchanan dynasty and now under his successor.

The President.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincin nati Gazette thus refers to the Chief Magistrate of the nation and the "Republican hero of Illi-

THE TRESIDENT'S THREAT OF RESIGNING. The word "re-ignation" from the President's lips, in the interview about arming negroes-the details of which, notwithstanding the effort to suppress them, crept into print in a New York paper-must have fallen with starting effect upon the public ear. The dissatisfaction of a portion of the party that elected him with certain features of his policy was well enough known, and a consequent feeling of general discomfort was but natural; but-resignation!-the word sounded ominous. "If the people will not be satisfied. I have made up my mind to resign, and let Mr. Hamim try what he can dol" The responses-from a Western man and intimate acquaintance of the President's-was not less startling: "I wish to God, Mr. President, you would!" A mere astounding illustration of the revolu-

could hardly be imagined. It is believed the Administration is for from being pleased at having had the issue of accepting or rejecting negro regiments thus directly forced upon it. The old policy of shuffling along between the two parties, leaving each to believe it had the countenance of the Government was preferred, and it was in this spirit that Jim Lane was allowed to start or his Kansas enlistment plan. The decision of the question, it was hoped, could be postponed to a time when it would cause less agitation and breed less di-sension among the supporters of the Administration, but the direct offer of two regiments brought it up sharp and decided, and it could no longer be post-

tionary spirit with which the very air is charged,

THE PRESIDENT AT THE WAR MEETING. The appearance of the President was hailed with an enthusiasm that showed how his honest manliness had won every one's heart since, amid military preparations against insurrection, and threats of assassination, he last made his appear upon the duties of his troublesome Administra-

His speech was remarkable, alike for the courageous assumption of unpopular responsibility, and for the characteristic honesty with which he retrained from boastful promises and stirring declarations that the war should now soon be ended. People looked for something that should arouse their enthusiasm-something about the future of the war that should animate their drooping spirits-and they didn't get it. The reason was plain. The President didn't feel sanguine-in view of the past twelve months, our enormous expenditures and exertions, and the fresh calls just made on the country, how could he?-and he was too utterly and entirely hopest to assume a temper he didn't feel. And besides, his enthusiasm-inspiring word had been given to the mation the day before-"draft at once six hundred thousand soldiers for the war."

But in all the history of the Republic, I know no more striking scene than that of vesterday evening. Ushered in by salvos of artiflery, by wavings of banners and clanger of martial-mu sic, the President of the United States appeared at a meeting called to promote a more vigorous support of the war he was waging. The echoes of the cannon were drowned out by the rapturous cheers with which the people hailed their Chief Magistrate. As he took his place on the spot where seventeen months before, he had delivered his inaugural, he looked down upon a tumultuous sea of humanity that would not cease its roar of welcome at his coming. As the cheers rang out louder and louder, while he stood waiting for space to speak, as the yast audience leaned forward like one man, waiving hats and handkerchiefs, and fairly shaking the Capitol with their shouts, the face of this simple Illinois flatboatman and lawyer, instead of flashing at the splen der of his reception, grew sad and solemn, as he looked half-dreamily down, till his care worn expression seemed to hush the mulutude. And

then he spoke. Not words of justification for the past or promise for the future: "The only thing I think of now, not likely to be better said by some one else, is a matter in which I have heard another person blamed for what I did myself!" Was ever the ruler of a great people, in a moment when his personal popplarity was so flatteringly brought home to him by his people, known voluntarily to assume, with out special necessity therefor, such popular odium as the President honestly sought to transfer from the Secretary to himself?

Supporting the President.

The following from the Independent, shows the religious radical style of supporting the President. The article is little else than disgraceful, disloyal

and profune to the verge of blasphemy: Embarrass the Administration? So do thunderstorms embarrase sultry, stupid days! The house-

her cloth is an arch-disturber of dust. No matter how wise, and virtuous, and good, are the men elected to office, they need to be watched, to be opposed, to be roused up. Men collect in Washsurrounded by everything that tor,es down hor esty and patriotism. They run into pools and bayous. Selfish politics, disputatious private in terests, fiery cunning of men greedy for gold, and ten thousand sinister and demoralizing influences, are brought to bear upon them, in season and out of season, blinding their eyes, wearing out their integrity, and destroying their faith in every man's purity and honesty.

This great conflict, thus far, has been, in every proper and honorable sense, a campaign of the common people without a leader. It is not the nature of democracies to produce leaders. Our times verify the fact. No great national leader has appeared Fremont had the qualities which win confidence and fire the people heart with enthusiasm. But in the sight of five men, each one of whom intend to be the next President of a country which their timid and sluggish policy bids fair to put out of existence before the next Presidential election, this was an unpardonable fault. He has been laid aside for the sake of politicians and of jealous technical officers, whom God never made Generals, and of whom, therefore, West Point could make only engineers. Great military leaders are born, not built.

Certainly neither Mr. Lincoln nor his Cabinet have proved leaders. They have not gone before the people. Their policy is one which has bliged the public to demand each step of advance. They feared division at the North. They feared the matignant fragments of the Demoeratic party. Fear was stronger than faith. They ventured only on those points about which there was unity and eagerness, with the whole community. Even when they advanced, they preferred to have it seem rather like a resistance to a yet further advanced radicalism, than to be

a voluntary progress beyond some old landmark. This might be the melancholy wisdom of such times as Washington's, with a small population, with few resources, with little money, with an untried government driving a team of newly voked States. But he who imitates Washington's slowness, in the midst of twenty millions of men-with twenty lusty loval States at his back -with money enough, and arsenals pouring out armaments and munitions and all the in plements and vehicles of war on land and sea which art can construct and science suggest-is a fool, thrice sodden! There never was a time when men's prayers so fervently asked God for a leader! He has refused our petition. What an idol would we have made of a man of lusty will, who out of weakness had waxed strong, and marched through the land, threshing it in his indignation!

Mr. Lincoln is a good man; a considerate, pru-times would have aroused universal indignation dent, honest politician. But not a spark of ge- in the West, they carried the Morrill tariff by the from bad to worse, and comes to its climax of sentative on the Democratic ticket. The Indinius has he; not an element for leadership; not one particle of heroic enthusiasm. The people the Northwest. This last class of Congressmen | imported articles which are used by the New Eng | izen of Warrick county, that Mr. M. was not in long to twine about him. Never was such an have been the pliant tools of these Eastern man- land manufacturers in the prosecution of their Newburg at the time of the invasion, and this, opportunity. No man since the world began ufacturers and have voted for every measure business! This is done with a shameless effront we presume, is true. has had curcumstances thronging about him, im- which these capitalists have inaugurated. They ery. They were properly taxed under the tariff Another person, charged with piloting the robploring, demanding him to be Great, who has seem to have no will of their own but blindly for shown such singular self denial. While he is low in the footsteps of their Eistern masters reconsidering, Events are moving on.

There has not been a line in any Government paper that might not have been issued by the of the Government in order to enable it to put Czar, by Louis Napoleon, or by Jeff. Davis!

are void of genuine enthusiasm for the Great Doctrines on which this Government was founded. The Administration have faith in America, in than the Morrill turiff has or will do. This is the the United States, in a united North, in a Republican party, but no faith in that invisible principle which underlies and nourishes them all. The people are never called to maintain their historic ideas! The nation is never reminded of its few of the hardships of this new "revenue me is political truths! The people are not reached ares," as some of its advocates are pleased to where their enthusiasm, like the sleeping music | eall it. of the harp's strings, hes waiting some touch to The first feature in this tariff act that strikes bring it forth, to roll over this continent such an us with dispair is the heavy hand which it lays free people can chant!

time is consumed in loops and broken threads | want of space in such an address as this:

ernment. We must turn to ourselves. A time only a brief view of the absurdity and wickedmay be near when the people will be called to ness of that enactment known as the Morrill act with prudence and courage beyond all prece- tariff. Every article in the list enters into the dent. After strength has been frittered away in consumption of the great mass of the laboring mending the manhood of Border State cunuchs, people, and every one of them is increased from and reverses have come, and our rulers are fugi- | eight to fifty per cent. Where the article was tives from the proud Capital, should they deem twenty-four per cent. ad valorem, (or on the the task of maintaining the sanctity and integrity value of the article,) it is increased to thirty per of the National Soil hopeless, then this Great | cent. ad valorem, and where a specific tax is laid. People, moving through all their States, may yet the increase is uniformly in the same proportion, be called to take up the despairing work and and even higher. On the articles of coffee and carry it forth to victoryl The People must tea, there was no duty under the tariff of 1857have Lenders. As yet they have not found under the late one it is four and fifteen cents per

forth upon this continent! What love of liberty; Laguyra, (both inferior kinds,) pay the same what heroic love of law and institution; what duty as the Mocha and Java, which are used excourage, and constancy, and self-sacrifice hast clusively by the rich and opulent. The same as thou given them! And no man is found to lead to tea. The fifty cent tea pays the same duty this so great a Nation! Be Thou Leader! Lord as that which commands one and two dollars per of Hosts, hast Thou forgotten how to lead a pound. The Republican Congress seems to be people! There are no ages on Thy head! Years incapable of making a good use of its power in make Thee neither old nor weary! Behind Thy the Government, and thus it oppresses alke upon unwrinkled brow no care dwells! Teach this the whole country and every citizen in it, except People to need no other Leader but Thyself! the favored few. It is strange, however, that Tien, led by Thee, teach them to be all-suffi- common sense would not have suggested that the ciem for every deed of Justice, and omnipotent man who can afford to drink high priced coffee

Tenth District Democratic Conven- But this is not all. They go on from bad to worse. They place a duty of \$20 per ton on rod

bled at Kendaffville on Thursday, August 4th, uails three and a half cents per pound, about half ance on that east front of the Capitol, to enter and E Zimmerman, of Whitley, Secretaries, transcendent wisdom of this Republican Con-Steuben having full delegations. The proceedings were marked with great harmony, enthusi asm, devotion to the Union and a stern determination to redeem the district from the disgrace of emphasis not to be misunderstood. They put being longer misrepresented in the councils of the upon linsey a tax of "twelve cents per pound," nation by a Republican.

An excellent series of resolutions were adopt ed. (The same in spirit as those adopted by the who appears in this proscribed and wronged "lin-Democratic State Mass Convention of July 30th.) sey-woolsey" will consequently have a double Patriotic speeches were made by Mr. Schnell, of claim to be considered a patriot-he will pay his

Elkhart, and Mr. Myers, of Whitley. The names of Joseph K. Edgerton, Esq. of Allen, and A. Ellison, Esq., of Lagrange, were proposed as candidates for nomination for Congress. After the balloting commenced, Mr. Elli son rose and requested his name to be withdrawn and moved that J. K. Edgerton be ununimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Tenth Congressional District. The motion was carried, and Mr. Edgerton was nominated by acclamation amid the most enthu mocracy, and the wearing or jeans of that color siastic cheering and applause

Prosecuting Attorney of the 12th Judicial Cir. portion of the people on account of the texture

masterly speech-the best speech ever made in plained the district-giving a clear account of the orgin of the present difficulties, and advocated a vigor Coffee No duty. 4 cts. per lb. orous prosecution of the war. The speech pro- Tea No duly. duced a projound effect, and satisfied all who Bagging (over 10 cts sq. yd.) 15 per ct. 2 cts. per lb. heard it and were not previously acquainted with Mr. E. that he was the man for the occasion. would be such a representative as his constituents might be proud of and such a man as is needed in C the councils of the nation in this dark crisis of its

Mr. Ellison was then called on and made an G eloquent and noble speech, highly eulogizing the 6 shifity and patriotism of Mr. Edgerton and urging every friend of the country to use every effort to

secure his election. Hon. R. Lowry also made an eloquent and forcible speech. In the course of it be was interrupted by Mr. Mitchell, when he took occasion to give that gentleman such an excornation as he will not very soon forget. It is generally thought he will not be in a hurry to interrupt Judge Low ry again .- Fort Wayne Sentinel.

No better nomination could have been made. Mr. EDGERTON is a man of decided ability, and if elected, one whose influence for good will be felt in our national councils. Even the rabid Republicans will not deny the integrity, patriot ism and fitness of Mr. E. for the position he has been named. The people of the Tenth District who desire to restore a wise, just and economical administration of the Government, and our national unity under the Constitution, owe it to themselves to elect Mr. Epgenton their represenwife's broom embarrasses the spider's web; and tative in Congress.

ADDRESS

DEMOCRATIC ington, far from their constituents. They are STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA, On the Crisis of the Country. Prepared in Pursuance of a Resolution of the State Mass Convention of the 20th July, 1862.

[Concluded.]

THE NEW TABIFF. In times of great National peril, the masses of our citizens have always manifested the most devoted love of country. To-day, seven handred thousand of our native and adopted citizens are in arms, engaged in deadly combat, for the noble purpose of putting down this wicked rebellion. Millions of others, equally patriotic, are left at home engaged in taking care of the women and children and raising the productions of the earth which are necessary to sustain human life and add to the wealth of the nation. Many of these await their country's call, and will tread the ruggel path of war when wanted. While, however, the reople are enduring these bardships and making there sacrifices for the support of the Government and the restoration of the Union, their unfaithful servants at Washington have devoted their energies for months in fixing upon the country a tariff policy of taxation which enriches the manufacturing monopolists of the East and North by subjecting the great agricultural West to onerous and unequal burdens. Under the pretext of large expenditures for war purposes, they have so increased the duties upon articles of general and necessary use as to greatly lessen their importations, thereby depleting the treasury of millions of dollars annually, while the protected manufacturers, being saved from all foreign com petition, has increased to the purchaser every article of prime necessity. Goods of every description have gone up in value, or rather in price, and the laboring man when he goes to lay in his stock of necessaries for the use of his family finds that he gets much less for his money than he did before the passage of the Morrill tariff act a year ago. All manufactured articles have gone up, while all the productions of the soil have gone down in price. This he knows, but he does not always know how the cheat has been

The rebellion and the withdrawal from Congress of the Southern members of Congress, af forded a favorable opportunity to Eastern capitalists to secure a new tariff bill, and this they proceeded to do at the extra session which convened at Washington on the 4th of July, 1861. They seized the first opportunity presented, and with an earnest selfishness which in peaceful gardless of the ruin which overwhelms their own constituents. They need not tell their constitu ents that it has been done to increase the revenues down the rebelion. If they say so (as some of Our State papers during this eventful struggle them will, no doubt,) let them be told, and told with emphasis, that they do not tell the truth The tariff of 1857, which they repealed or amend-Faith in human rights is dead in Washington. ed, brought many millions more into the treasury truth and they dare not gainsay this declaration, from the fact that the new tariff act is absolutely prohibitory in many cases and lessens the revenue to that extent. We shall proceed to look into a

Authem as the world never heard, and only a upon the necessaries of life and their consumption by that large body of our people known as the laboring and producing classes. We turn to All the piddling questions that are spun in the tariff act of 1857, passed by a Democratic Washington, thick as spiders' webs on a meadow, Congress and approved by a Democratic Presiwould go down like those films when a mowing | dent, and shall contrast the provisions of that act machine sweeps round the field, if the Great Na- with the Republican tariff passed in 1861. That tional Truth and its Historic Pride had been contrast will explain why we are opposed to the ridden forth with Courage and Will! But when legislation of the Republican majority and why an Administration weaves the mighty affairs of the people of Indiana should oppose all such this nation like a lace weaver, with thread and class legislation as hostile to their rights. We are bobin plied upon its knee, no wonder that all its compelled to notice but a few of the points for

The above selection, from the dutiable articles But we must cease looking any more to Gov- found in the tariff of 1857 and 1861, presents pound. On coffee, no distinction is made between Great God, what a people hast Thou brought the cheap article and the expensive one. Rio and and tea could pay a tax double that of the poor man, and ought to have been taxed accordingly. The Democratic District Convention assem | iron for nails, horse-shoes, &c., and on horse shoe gress is made more than manifest. On this humble article of a poor citizens's apparel-be that citizen man or woman-the heavy hand of these "wise men of the East" comes down with an and, lest that was not enough, Congress adds, "and twanty five per cent." The man or woman taxes by the pound first, and then have "twentyfive per cent." added to make him more than a patriot. It is difficult to comprehend why this was done, and what special vengeance the linsey woolsey people are entitled to at the hands of the Abolitionists in Congress Until this tariff bill was examined, we did not know that taxation on a grand scale was inaugurated againt them We knew that the Abolition newspapers of Indianas had a particular objection to the "butternut" Deor linsey-woolsey of that shade; but that the J. H. Schell, of Elkhart, was nominated for Senate and House should make a raid against a or color of their clothes, never entered into the Mr. Edgerton accepted the nomination in a imagination of any one. The matter is now ex

Boots of Leather	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Braces and bits	24 per et.	30 per ct.
Manufactured Burr Stones	No duty.	20 per ct.
Button Moulds	19 per ct.	30 per ct.
Caps of Fur, Chip, &c	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Frying Pans	24 per ct.	30 per et.
Grain Tin	15 per et.	20 per ct.
Granulated Tin	15 per ct.	20 per čt.
Grass Bags	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Gridirons	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Gunpowder	15 per ct.	30 per ct.
Hamis (wood)	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Blacksmith's Sledges, Ac	34 per ct.	3 cts. per lb.
Hay Knives	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Iron slit rod for nails, horse-		
shoes, &c	24 per ct.	\$20 per ton.
Ketties (brass) in nests	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Kettles (copper) in nests	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Kutt ing Needles	15 per ct.	20 per ct.
Knives	24 per ct	30 per ct.
Linsey Woolsey	24 per et.	and 25 per ct.
Mills (Coffee)	24 per ct	30 per ct.
Mock Pearls	8 per ct.	30 per ct.
Molasses	24 per et.	5 c.s. per gal.
Mouse Traps	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Nails (horse shoe)	24 per ct.	35, cts. per lb.
Pepper	4 per ct.	6 cts. per lb.
Pepper (Cayenne)	4 per ct.	6 cts. per lb.
Pepper (ground)	4 per ct.	8 cts. per lb.
Percussion Caps	15 per et.	20 per ct.
Sad Irons	21 per et.	1 ct. per lb.
Saddle Trees	24 per et.	30 per ct.
Saddles	24 per et.	30 per ct.
Saucepans	24 per ct.	30 per ct:
baw Sets	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Scales	24 per ct.	30 per ct.
Sheeting (bleached)	19 pe ct.	2% cts. a yard
Shot	15 per ct.	11 cts per lb.
Spices	4 per ct.	20 per ct.
Salt in sacks	15 per ct.	18 cts. 100 lbs.
Secretary and Property.		10 at 100 lbs

Under tariff Under Morrill

less Senators and Representatives who have thus of Independence, and given religion, civilization

	bartered off their intere	sts at the C	ongressiona	
П	shambles.		m Amilia	
ŧ.		of 1857.	Tariff act of 1861.	
П	Drawings		10 per cent	
5	Figures, Alabaster	30 "	10 "	
	Figure-, others	24 40	10 **	
3	Giazier's Diamonds	12 "	10 "	
91	Juniper Berries	15 "	10 10	
П	Juice of Oranges	15 "	10 "	
ı	Manganese	15 "	10 "	
51	Mangoes	15 4	10 **	
ч	Manna	15 "	10 **	
1	Meal, Corn		10 **	
٤.	Meal, Oat	15 "	10 **	
d	Mercury	15 "	10 "	
П	Myrrh, Gum	15 "	10 **	
1	Oil Cloth for floors, &c	24 "	20 -	
딕	Oil Hartem	24 "	20 **	
9]	Oil of Cubebs	24 "	20 4	
	Orenge Flowers	15 **	20 45	
	Orange Peel	15 "	10 "	
	Ore, Copper	15 "	5 "	
Я	Chlorate of Potash	15 **	10 **	
ξĺ	Paving Stones	15 **	10 **	
t l	Plaster of Paris, ground	15 "	10 "	
1	Plumbago	15 "	10 **	
	Plush, Cotton	44 **	20 **	
9	Powder, Black Lend	15 "	10 "	
4	Rock Most	15 "	10 "	
d	Ryc Flour	15 "	10 **	
al	Saffron Cake	15 "	10 "	
31	Snails	15 "	10 "	
9	Stones, Armenian	15 "	10 "	
П	Straw Carpets & Carpeting	19 "	10 44	
91	Tapioca	15 "	10 "	
1	Tares	15 "	10 "	
91	Tong a Beans	15 "	10 "	
8]	Turtle, green	15 "	10 "	
티	Valencienues	24 ''	20 "	
1	Vanida Beaus	15 "	10 '4	
I	Vegetables, &c	15 "	10 "	
	Verdigris	15 "	10 "	
1	Wax, Bees	15 "	10 "	
	Wood, unmanufactured	24 "	20 "	
	Yams	15 "	10 "	
-				

and of the Republican members of Congress from | dishonesty by removing all duty from many of the anapolis Sentinel states, on the authority of a cit-

" Garring .		and the same			
		of 1857		of 1861.	
Cobalt.	15 1	per cent.	Free of	f Dut	
Mahogany	8	4.9	- 58	44	
Silk Mantillas	24	96	4+	166	
Marble Coral	15	43	64.	44	
Mastic	8	Gar.	85	88	
Nat.on	8	44	44	60	
Nickel	4	44	68	44:	
Nutgalls	4	44	64	4.5	
Nuts, Cocaa	4		99	146	
Nux Vomica	8	48 1	64	1861	
Orgiment	8	4.0	44	44	
Orris, or Orris Root	15	47	**	68	
Pastel, or Wood	- 4	34	6.6	14.6	
Pine Apples	- 8	100	18.8	54	
Potash, Nitrate, when crude	15	44	64	44	
Rancou	4	44	4.6	1990	
Root, Madder, A	15	30	44	46	
Rotten Stone	8.	44	84	.64	
Sheli Tortoise	1	46	- 64	54	
Shellac	Ã	44	66	84	
Smalts	15	55	44	166	
Spartateen	15	44	44	4.4	
Stones, polishing	8	34	44	288	
Stones, pummice	8	-4	44	14	
Terraglis	15	44	165	(64)	
Velvet, terry or figured, in	10				
	4	14	. 55	166	
Strips or patterns, &c	- 7	44	44	**	
Vitroil, oil of	7		**	44	
Weid	15		64	96	
Wood, quassia	10	2.72			
Wood, Rose, Satin, C dar,			2		

Vitæ, Lance, and Mahog-Here the country has a part of the story of op pression and over-taxation on the one hand, and of cupidity, avarice, chesting and Congressional swinding on the other. But a tithe of this perfidy only can be written. It would consume a has I bored faithfully, if not well, for the protecvolume to follow, step by step, these greedy cor morants in their pursuit of gain. When the rebellion was wickedly inaugurated, and during its massive progress, the Administration suddenly created a great National debt, the annual interest of which is now far greater than was the yearly expenses of the Government before the war. The people everywhere were willing to meet it, and no man complained that he was to pay his fair share of its burthens. At such a time, with such fearful responsibilities hourly increasing-when the nation is putting forth all its strength and jeopardizing its material wealth-when from corder, Imost every hamlet in the land the wail is heard above the din of arms and the roar of the cannon, of loved ones killed or maimed in battlecan the imagination picture a scene more revolting than that of Congress discussing, for weeks and months, and finally adopting this policy of in PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. creasing the semi annual dividends of the Easte n manufactures, and, at the same moment, throwing additional burdens on the working classes of the borer, and taxing his living beyond any tormer of the rebeliion, and the safety of the Union prosper in such hands as now dishonor the halls ine.

of Congress? "Let facts be submitted to a candid world." aly 22-daw '61 What has this Congress done? Look at the rec ord of its deeds, and say if they merit the ap-

proval of the country 1. It has pledged the country, by solemn enactment, to pay for such negro as any Southern 5.000 State shall emancipate by State authority, and to pay for them all would involve the people in a national debt of two thousand millions, estimating these negroes at half their present value. 2. It has abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and are now paying for these negroes in the promises to pay of the people, to amount

It has made negro testimony valid in the Courts of the Detrict of Columbia, against white men, and a bill was pending at the adjourn ment of Congress making negro testimony valid All of the latest and most approved of the Modern Conin all the Courts of the United States within the veniences have been adopted, and from kitchen to attic

4. It has made free negroes competent car riers of the United States' mails in the several 5. It has recognized the negro despotism of

Hoyti as a sovereign power, and, will conse quently, receive a negro ambassador at Wash-6 It has passed the Morrill Tariff act, which enriches the East and impoverishes the great Valley Depot.

Northwest. 7. It has passed Confiscation acts, in defince of and against the letter of the Constitutionagainst the protests and the votes of the venerable CRITTENDEN, and his colleagues from the bor der slave Union States, and against the advice of the Union newspapers of Kentucky, and else-

These are some of its deeds of aggression on the policy and principles of this Government. It March, 1861. It has rejected the doctrines of scen at this office. Address Proposals as follow: CLAY, WEBSTER, DOUGLAS, BENTON, CASS, and the Father of the Whig and Democratic parties. and endorse them "Proposals for Canteens." This Republican party has inaugurated a bold an a-did and active Abolition policy. It has already gone : as far as Giddings, Phillips, and Garrison could desire, and its cry is onward in the road of anti-slavery aggression. Its whole policy tends in that direction. What good it hopes to accomplish is kept from the people, but it blindly purses its onward course, regardless of the interests of the twenty-six millions of white souls em barked in this vessel of State, and freighted as it beater in Ready-Made Clothing and is with the hopes of the millions who shall suc Gents' Furnishing Goods, is with the hopes of the millions who shall suc ceed us. Theirs is a perilous experiment, and we fear their success would be fatal to all our hopes of preserving the Union. They should stop and think-if such men can allow anything but their passions to rule their course. 12 cts. 100 lbs.

The unfairness of this Morrill tariff is further | The Democratic party and its patriotic Union manifest in this; It reduces the duty on many allies in the border States, as represented in Conarticles which should have been increased, because gress, opposed, and will ever oppose, all there of the character of those who use them. They measures, condemned as they have been by the are commodities which are extensively used by united delegations from Kentucky, Maryland, the rich, and by residents of our large cities, and Missouri, and Western Virginia. They stand were fairly taxed by the act of 1857. But the against them from principle and conviction, and Abolitionists in Congress from the Eastern States | believe that the measures we have enumerated had the power, and used it, for their own pur- are hostile to the well being of the people of this poses and that of their section. The following nation. They are willing to take issue now, to table will show how this legislation has been ac- day, and do take issue, on the measures approved complished, and that the whole business of taxa- by this Republican Congress, and invite the tion has been a scheme of plender on one class friendly co-operation of all who are in favor of and of comparative exemption on the other. putting down the present formidable rebellion, of We append a few articles, selected from restoring the Union as our, fathers made it, of the tariff of 1857, and the Morrill tariff of preserving the Constitution in all its purity and 1561, showing the reductions made on articles vigor, and who believe that this great nation, which the poor man but seldom or never uses in with all its rights and enjoyments, should alone be his family. We trust every tax payer will pon- governed in reference to the well-being of the der over it, and place his verdict upon the faith | white race-a race which has borne aloft the flag

> and law to this Western Hemisphere. In behalf and by order of the Convention, GEO McOUAT, Chairman.

From the New Albany Ledger. The Indiana Roorback About Democrate Engaged in the Late Newburg

We hope the political "organs" in this State do not intend to resort to a system of lying and misrepresentation of opponents for the purpose of influencing the approaching election Such a system is discreditable at any time, but peculiar ly so now, when the whole energies of the loyal people of the country should be devoted to crush ing out the infernal rebellion which threatens to destroy all that we hold dear as a nation. All attempts to arouse unjust prejudices and to place one portion of the community in antagonism to another should be avoided, and the press should use its best endeavors to soften instead of increase these antagonisms when they exist.

We are deeply pained to see in the Indiana Journal an article in regard to the late rebel raid on Newberg, and the connection of citizens of that place therewith, which can have no other effeet than to stir up the most bitter and angry feelings. In the article in question, several prominent citizens of Newburg and Warrick county are accused not only of sympathizing with the rebel cause generally, but with actually giving to these maranders aid in their descent on Newberg, such as pointing out the houses of Un on men for devastation, and similar acts. Now it is lamentably true that two renegade citizens of Newburg accompanied the scoundrels

on their expedition as guides, and these were The reductions made in the duties on the above promptly and justly killed by the citizens before articles must strike every reader as extraordinary, they succeeded in making their escape. But the considering the increase placed upon the articles Journal says that there others who sided the used by the agricultural class. But we have not maranders, and names a number, several of whom yet reached the lower depth of the unfair legisla- have been arrested. One of the parties thus tion in this Morrilt Abolition tariff. It proceeds charged is a Mr. Myrick, a candidate for Repre-

of 1857. The removal of the duties, therefore, bers around the town, and pointing out the houses. was to aid the monopolists in their grasping ava- of Union men to be robbed, is John C Frary. rice and to increase the profits already augment- But we are informed by a gentleman of Warrick ed since the civil war commenced. We submit a | county, that Mr. Frary had not been in Newburg list of those articles coming in free of duty, the for somethree days previous to the invasion, and most of them used by the manufacturers or the only arrived there late in the evening of the day on whice the guerrillas made their appearance, and after they had all left the place, Mr. F. having been absent on official business as County Surveyor in the interior of the county.

Others thus accused are probably as little guilty as Messrs Myrick and Frary. If any of them are guilty, we hope they will be punished to the full extent of the law. There surely can be no crime equal to that of inviting a gang of lawless traitors to pillage one's own neighbors and tel low citizens.

A Card from (ol. Dunham. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, Muniordsville, Ky., Aug. 2, 1861. I find the following in the Journal of to-day: "We learn from the Bedford (Ind.) Press, that Col. C. L. Dunham, of the 50th Indiana regi ment, is under arrest at Murfreesboro, Tenn., but the nature of the charges against him is not

I very much regret that the duties assigned me since I have been in the service, though laborious, have been such as to attract but little attention, and no thanks, otherwise you would have probably known that, since January I have been, as I STILL AM, ON DUTY in Kentucky, and, hence, I am not under arrest in Murfreesboro, Tean It is certainly strange that Kentucky papers should take so much pleasure in copying from a dirty, lying, and cowardly Abolition sheet, whose only object is the gratification of personal and political malice, articles against an efficer who tion of their people and State. Respectfully, C. L. DUNHAM, Col. 50th Ind.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A BKAL as an independent unconditional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the 12th District.

13" We are authorized to announce JOHN BREWER, of Southport, a candidate for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic Con-

MEDICAL.

people? While they were loading down the la FETO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of example, this Republican Congress, engaged in the work of "litting all artificial weights from would offer a rescription which is perfectly reliable and the shoulders" of the rich, and throwing into the safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the shoulders" of the rich, and throwing into the safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Slid World for the past century. Although this article lan of bloated wealth the duties and imposts isvery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in hall On motion, S. W. Sprott, of DeKalb, wa ap the value of the articles in taxation! But when which a Democratic Congress had wisely and pinthottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant pointed President, and W Fleming, of Allen, they get to the article of "LINSLY WOOLSLY" the justly placed upon them. Such, men of Indiana, price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes a faris the revolting history of this Congress. It is lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any disgraceful to the nation. Can public justice, drug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any the count rights of the people, the putting down physician or truggist willtell you it isperfectly harmless, Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by a blees. O. Box, No.2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

SEAMLESS BACS.

SEAMLESS BAGS TO ARRIVE. FOR WEBB, KENNEDY & CO., In the Old Post Office Building.

HOTELS.

LAHR HOUSE. FIGHIS New and Spacious Hotel is now open to the public The Proprietor has spared neither pains nor expense in the completion of this Hotel, which, in FIR-T CLASS AIP SINTMENTS, and its perfect adaptation to the wants of the TRAVELING PUBLIC, will compare faverably with any House in the country, East or West.

no hing essentially useful or ornamental has been omit-Mr. Groff, late of the Oliver House, Toledo, will assume the general superintendence of the House, and those who have enjoyed the home-like hospitalities of the Oliver, need not be assured that he can keep Hotel.

Prices in accordance with the times, This house is located on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, in close proximity to the principal parts of the city. The passenger trains of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Cocinnati and Louisville Railroads stop in front of this house; also, within a short distance of the Wabash JOHN LAHR, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS FOR CANTEENS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8, 1862. CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., August 15, 186 , for the deevery at the Government Warehouse in this city, of (10,000) Ten Thousand Canteens (covered) and Straps, Army Pattern, in boxes. One-half of the above to be puts aside the teachings of Washington, and all delivered in (10) Ten Days from date of contract, and our Presidents and Congress before the 4th of the balance in (10) Ten Days thereafter Samples can be JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A , Indianapolis, Iud.,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

W. F. RUPP. MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 105 EAST WASHINGTON STREET. (OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRUCS.

NEW FIRM.

HAVE associated with me in business Mr. G. W. Sloan, who has been an a-si-tant in the store for a mber of years past. Heteafter the business will be inued at the old stand under the firm of

BROWNING & SLOAN. I feel grateful for the liberal patronage which we have ever received-trust by strict attention to business and the wants of our customers to merit and retain the same.

R. BROWNING. LL persons knowing themselves indebted to me will

A please call at their earliest convenience and make

ement of same, and obtige

R. BROWNING.

BROWNING & SLOAN.

(LATE R. BROWNING.) DHUGGISTS

22 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Have in store a large and well selected stock of Drugs Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Glassware. Window Glass, Brushes, Cigars, Tobacco, Spices, Perfumery, Faucy and Toilet Articles,

Coal Oil and Lamps, Patent Medicines. and all articles to complete the stock of a Druggist. A we purchase principally for eash, direct from the import ers and manufacturers, and being desirous to retain th reputation which our house has ever enjoyed of selling d, fresh a ticles, great care is taken in the selection Drugs in reference to their parity. Our facilities are such that we feel confident we can offer, in pure and unadulterated articles, as strong inducements as any other Western house.

All orders will receive the personal attention of one of the firm Great care taken in the dispen ing of physicians' prescriptions and family recipes from strictly pure articles, and we feel confident we can render satisfaction in the prices and quality of goods BROWNING & SLOAN, 22 West Washington street.

BEST American and French Window Glass; 500 boxes Window assorted, from 8x10 to 36x60, in stere and for sale at lowest figures by BROWNING & SLOAN.

Brushes! Brushes!

200 Brushes, Sash Tools, Bienders, Scrub, Shoe, Hair, Hat, and Cloth Brushes of all kinds at lowest. BROWNING & SLOAN'S.

PAINTS! OILS! VARNISHES!

500 KEGS Pure White Lead; 200 KEGS Pure White Zine; 50 BARRELS Linseed Oil;

10 CASKS Vellow Ochre; 6 CASKS Venet. Red.

With a large stock of Varnishes, Paints, and Colors of all kinds ground in ell and dry. For sale at the lowest figures.

BROWNING & SLOAN, 22 West Washington street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. C. L. S. Matthews, GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT, Large Fire-Proof Building.

NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE, Between Main Street and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. Jan13

DRY COODS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. # HEREBY give notice that I am the owner of the Patent for D. S. Wago er's Improvement in Flouring Mills for the State of Indiana; and that all persons making, vending, or using any Machine operating on the prin ciple of the "Wagoner Improvement," as set forth in the said Patent, dated September 25, 1855, or in the re-issue of the same, dated respectively March 13, 1860, and February 5, 1861, unless by the written authority of David S. Wagoner, are intringing upon my rights, and will be held liable for damages or prosecuted according to law.

WM. N. ALWARD,

217 Fulton street, New York.

augl-dlm

CHOCOLATE.

July 31, 1862.

Office and residence at Bates House, Indianapolis, Ind.

Established in 1780. DAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.-PURE PRE- Stock complete; bought at recent anctions in New York; PARED Cocoa, Broma, French, Homeopathic and | will be sold 20 per cent, below former prices-for cash Vanilla Chocolates, warranted equal in quall y and flavor to the Paris Chocolates; have stood the test of over tureequarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any other :. chester, Ma-s., and for sale at their Bra ch Depot No. offer them, wholesale and re all, at New York prices, 217 Fulton street, New York City, and by Grocers and | Call and examine the stock; no trouble to show goods, Dealers generally throughout the Union. Address H. L. PIERCE,

INION STEAM BARREY

CONFECTIONERY, No. 11 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET (Between Odd FrHows' Hall and Post Office,) Manufacturers of all kinds of Crackers, Cakes, Bread and

WE manufacture and keep a constant supply of the following articles: RACKERS-Butter Crackers, Pie-Nic Crackers, Soda Crackers, Graham Crackers, Cracknell Biscuits, Water rackers, Sugar Crackers, Wine Crackers, Boston Cracks. Cream Crackers, Gimeer Crackers, etc. CAKES of all kinds, Plain and Ornomented. All kinds of Macaroous and Tarts, Jelly, Pancy, Ginge

Weddings and Parties furnished o short Notice. RES_CANDIES OF ALL KINDS. Bey Orders for large quantities filled at low rates.

33 WEST WASHINGTON STREET,

NOW OPENING OTHER LARGE INVOICES OF SUMMER

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Gloves, Notions. CALLODES. BEST ENGLISH PRINTS. Only 1250 a yard:

ries. White Goods, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs.

6-4 wide, only 60e a yard: BUA HOM BERS HEADS BE. very good, 3 pair 25c.

TRY BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. only to be had at Lynch & Keane's TRY BEST PRENCH CORSETS AND WAISTS.

For men's and boys' wear; S raw Goods, Hats, Caps, and Flats-everything to be found in a Dry Goods Store.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! Manufactured by W. Baker & Co., at their Mills, in Dor- Hoop Shirt Manufactories in the East, we are prepared to

Only one price. Remember-sign of the Riz Hoop

N.I

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

TO MAKE ROOM FOR EARLY FALL STOCK, THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE

LAWNS. ORGANDIES. PLAIN BAREGES, FIGURED BAREGES. BAREGE ROBES. CHALLIES. MOZAMBIQUE,

LACE MANTLES. SILK MANTLES. SUMMER SHAWLS. PARASOLS. SUN UMBRELLAS. EMBROIDERIES. COLLARS. HOSTERY. GLOVES, MITTS.

FANS, &c. Particular attention is called to Linen Goods, and Men's and Boys' Wear. A FULL STOCK OF DOMESTIC SOODS. M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

DRY COODS.

BAKERY. J. R. NICKUM. HORACE PARROTT.

NICKUM & PARROTT'S (SCOCESSORS TO A. & J. METZGER,)

Pies, Whole-ale and Retail.

265 Orders promptly filled, and delivered in the

DRY COODS.

Lynch & Keane,

DRY GOODS. the Line, and Newest Designs. ACE and Silk Mantillas, new style Saques, Shawla A and Clouks, Printed Calleges, Paranols and Sun Umellas, Hoop Ski ts, Howery &c.; Irish Liu Ds, Embroid-

LADIES CLOAKING CLOTH.

CHOTH, CASSIMERE, AND PANTS STUFF

DRY COODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

No. 5 East Washington St.

SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES: LACE SHAWLS.

JACONETS. TISSUES. GRENADINES.

LAVELLAS.